

CIVIC UNION FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

(Continued from Page One)

Alexander of that city, who was here a short time ago, told him that it was a great success, the chamber having nearly four thousand members. He then introduced Mr. Field to address the gathering on the subject.

Mr. Field read the paper that is printed in full on another page.

James A. Rath, superintendent of the Palama Settlement, was next called on. Referring to the consolidation of philanthropies by the Cleveland chamber, he said there was now in Honolulu a great deal of duplication. Specialization is today the keynote of all advancement. With specialization goes cooperation. Efficiency and cooperation should be the watchwords.

The chairman read a letter from former Governor G. R. Carter, who was unable to be present on account of his intended departure tomorrow, which told of the great benefits obtained by Rochester, N. Y., from concentrating its civic efforts and employing a professional secretary. In conclusion he said:

"It is evident to all the business men of Honolulu that the special work of H. P. Wood has been of incalculable value. So much more is known about Honolulu today than ever before. This illustrates what one man quietly, unostentatiously working along one line can accomplish. If the plan of the greater chamber of commerce is approved, I certainly hope that through it Honolulu may secure a town dynamo, who will work without smoke or noise, but whose consistency and effectiveness will work the same change in Honolulu that we have seen take place in Rochester."

A Friendly Critic.

George W. Smith was called on to give "the other side," but he only stated obstacles apparently to show that they were not insurmountable. He said in substance: It is not so much obstacles as differences of opinion, which might be called obstacles. Centralization was not a new proposition. It was the idea of the late James F. Morgan, when president of the Chamber of Commerce, and came before the Merchants' Association, where it was thrown down. A better result might come later. The Merchants' Association, of which the speaker was one of the organizers, was formed because the little men—the retail merchant—felt he might get but little assistance in the Chamber of Commerce for any idea he might have. Since then the chamber had adopted a new constitution and bylaws, broadening its scope. Still the merchant may feel he might lose something by giving up the association and becoming a member of the chamber.

On the other hand the Chamber, knowing that the Association is larger numerically than the Chamber, may be afraid that amalgamation will permit inimical legislation. Mr. Field has presented a number of good arguments. The plan will succeed if the different organizations can be assured of a fair deal. The Promotion Committee is only a bureau of the Chamber and the Association. I very much doubt if the Commercial Club can be amalgamated with the proposed body. The Civic Federation could well be brought into this large organization. So might clergymen, whose advice would be valuable. Medical men ought to belong to it. Our enemies the lawyers (laughter) ought to belong—their advice is often needed and if they join we should not have to pay for it (laughter).

The Cleveland idea has greatly interested me, particularly the philanthropic feature. We tried to introduce that into the Merchants' Association but could not get the cooperation of those having to pay for charities.

The new era has wonderful promise and, although I am asked to speak as an opponent, I believe that the larger organization proposed would be of great value. When it comes this organization should be conducted by the strong and able men who have built up this community, and by the lawyers and the medical men. It should not be cheapened. There is danger from the majority. If too large in numbers there would be liability of excuses for not attending—"the other fellow will be there," etc. The organization should be left to a strong committee. There should not be opportunity for one person or one set of persons to dominate. Above all it should be an organization led by the best men.

For Centripetal Impulses.

L. Tenney Peck, being called on, said he believed that in all the various elements of this community they should endeavor to find every centripetal force they could. Their tendency

had been to break up into groups and be governed by centrifugal forces. He knew of nothing that would furnish a balance in any community so much as altruism. We have had organizations to build up the business interests. But those who have observed the development of the past twenty years will see that there is something higher than the business interests. Where were the business interests when the Titanic sank. Where were the business interests in philanthropic enterprises? The public welfare is the highest interest. In education, charity, art, the public welfare should be the controlling motive. Let "Work, work, everlasting work" be our motto and then we will have no trouble in finding expression in some central organization.

They should be loyal to their organization and as long as the body to which one belonged was working on the lines of public service he should stay in it. Ideals of public welfare will go far beyond mere business interests. The last word from the excursion steamer Cleveland came from Rangoon, and it was this, "The city that charmed us most was Honolulu." There is some charm here that appeals to everyone. Let us see that we have something that will appeal to our highest ideals, something that will mean "work for all."

The Federal Viewpoint.

General M. M. Macomb, commander of the Department of Hawaii, responding to the call of the chair, said he would offer a few words from the viewpoint of a Federal official. Honolulu occupies a unique position as the central point for Federal forces in Hawaii. I should like to feel that there was a central organization with which the Federal authorities could cooperate. The Government has to go ahead with improvements that have to be done in quick time, such as those at Kamehameha and Fort Ruger. In building a post it is put up on sanitary principles. The object is to make every post in Honolulu sanitary, but also as beautiful as possible. The Government is doing this by the planting of trees, etc. You will have noticed what has been done at Fort Shafter in a few years—converting the ground from a virtual waste to one of the prettiest suburbs of the town. A citizen of Honolulu had done similar work at Moanalua, but these examples were not from coordination but just good luck. The waterfront is no better than a waste. The Government is going to do something there but if there was coordination with the citizens it might hasten appropriations. There has been some filling-in at Fort De Russy but only a small part of what should be done.

We must unite on some sort of a city plan. There is needed the cooperation of citizens to make the town beautiful—some plan by which the Government and the city can work together. We all know of certain improvements that have been projected on the slopes of Punchbowl. The Government is willing to turn over part of the reservation. There should be a great park there. There is no place now for the troops to assemble when they come into town. Not only should there be a central park for the troops, but for various civic processions and celebrations. There is no sufficient place now. A park should be established between Forts Armstrong and De Russy. It is a question how much money the town can appropriate for this purpose. I have heard these gentlemen speak of live wires in Cleveland and Rochester, but from my experience I can say I have never seen more live wires anywhere than in Honolulu. The only trouble is that the wires are pulling different directions. If you can unite to do something for Honolulu it will become one of the most beautiful and most visited cities in the world. (Loud applause.)

Other Speeches.

J. R. Galt, quoting the advice of someone to repeal three laws before enacting one new one, thought there was too much organization here, which was a sign as well as a cause of weakness. He instanced the foolish position Honolulu was put into in Washington by the conflicting expressions of the Chamber and the Association on such a vital matter as the coastwise suspension bill. Organization whereby all could work together would come sooner or later. He fully believed that before another year they could bring about one large organization to work for the best interests of Honolulu and the entire Territory.

John C. Lane argued that the whole matter rested with the Chamber and the Association. If these organizations agreed to cooperate all the others would fall in.

Alexander Hume Ford told of a terrible disease the doctors told him he had when he arrived here, which would take two years here to cure. Being a malibini seemed to be a disease about as bad as leprosy. Frankly he considered it a great mistake to regard the Chamber and the Association as the main stones to be cemented together. They must trust the people or the people would not trust them. If they did not consult the people, the people would write letters opposing their schemes. "If you are going to have an organization you must

take the people in as men," was his parting shot.

Prof. T. F. Sedgwick made an impassioned appeal to the meeting to go ahead there and then with organization, but the chairman calmed him with the statement that the invitations had conveyed an assurance that no precipitate action would be taken. Bishop Restarick stated he would be very happy, by his influence and in every way, to help the movement as a citizen.

Bishop Albert said when he was born he was not so big as he was now, and he thought they should follow the course of nature. He quoted the saying of the old Romans—"Festina lente"—and said they should go slowly. He had noticed that some things flared up like a flash and soon went out. He would agree with the proposal to appoint a committee which could tell the people what the organization was going to be. "My heart is with the movement, and I hope it will succeed," he concluded.

Rev. Dr. Scudder had lived in California, New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and considered Massachusetts surpassed the others in civic ideals. This he attributed to the New England town meeting. They should spare no pains in endeavoring to secure such an organization as that proposed. It was possible and would do everything prophesied for it that evening and more. When all the gases in a community had a vent there would be no explosion.

Action Approached.

Frank C. Atherton then proposed a resolution that, after some amendments, was passed as printed above. Before the motion to adopt the resolution was put, F. W. Macfarlane wanted to hear from representatives of the press.

Editor W. R. Farrington of the Bulletin told of a citizen riding into town on a car with him, who had many grouches about Honolulu to express but on getting off managed to admit that business was looking up anyway. There were too many men here who wanted only to make something for themselves out of every proposition. What we would like to see is the Chamber of Commerce throwing open its doors and letting everybody in. There you would have an organization that would wipe out every other organization. You don't realize that the man on the waterfront is working six days in the week and has a family to support. If he has a suggestion he doesn't know what to do with it. If we can build up a spirit of helping the community there will be no trouble about an organization.

Editor Walter G. Smith of the Star gave a reminiscence of San Diego when Bishop Restarick and he were residents of that city. It had a Chamber of Commerce that threw its doors open to every respectable man. All of the members did not attend the meetings, but every man who had the interest of San Diego at heart belonged to the Chamber.

It contained representatives of the dominant interest there, which was that of citrus fruits, the same as the Honolulu organization had of the sugar interest, but they all worked together to get a large number of residents. They got tourists there and they showed them the town. Nobody told the visitors that things were wrong with the town. Of course we have the dominant interest here, the sugar interest, but that does not prevent others from working. The speaker quoted, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," etc., from which he referred to the coming opening of Panama canal. While all the steamers lines heard about might not call here, there was certain to be an immense excursion traffic in the Pacific from that event, of which Honolulu would have a large share. This was the nearest position in the Pacific from Europe and the American continent. We ought to be ready to receive the excursionists and show them the community's growth. Southern California has made enormous wealth from its tourists, perhaps as much as Hawaii is making from sugar. We ought to do all we can to bring these excursions here—to get people who will come and invest their money here, and who will promote diversified industries. The time is past for keeping all our eggs in one basket. For one I want the Chamber of Commerce to throw open its doors and admit every good citizen.

Mayor Fern favored the movement but thought another meeting should be held before appointing a committee. He told of his futile inquiries, although he had organized a number of beneficial societies, to find out how he might join either of the large commercial bodies. Messrs. Peck and Macfarlane joined in the discussion of amendments to the resolution. Editor S. Sheba of the Hawaii Shinbo expressed, on behalf of the Japanese community, his appreciation of recognition in placing him on the committee. The resolution was then carried and the company dispersed.

WORKING HARD ON STUDY PLAN

When the five committees make their report at the supervising principals' meeting this afternoon, they will have covered work for the first three grades, according to Miss Ben Taylor who is on the committee attending to the mathematical course.

Miss Taylor says the entire work of remodeling the course of study will not be completed until Saturday morning at the earliest and may not be finished then. All five committees have been working on their reports since early this morning, each committee taking one of the five branches of study, and none have progressed farther than the third grade, while one or two are only getting under way with the first grade work.

"We are keeping to Mr. Pope's original course of study," said Miss Ben Taylor. "We are not creating but are making changes and alterations where they are needed. In certain places we are making additions and in other places striking off, but we are not making a new course of study, aside from that submitted by Mr. Pope."

CAPT. ALBERT GLEAVES, NEW COMMANDANT OF THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD



NEW YORK, May 20.—Capt. Albert Gleaves, commander of the New York navy station, who on June 15 will succeed Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the New York navy yard, has been in the naval service for thirty-nine years. He was appointed from Tennessee in 1873. He served through the various grades up to his present title, being at times in command of small ships of the Asiatic squadron. In 1900 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander and was assigned to the battleship Alabama. Three years ago, with the rank of captain, he was placed in command of the Dreadnought North Dakota and was later appointed to New York. He was born January 1, 1858.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GENERAL LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND SITUATE AT KAPAA, ISLAND OF KAUAI.

At 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, May 25, 1912, at the front door to the Capitol Building, Honolulu, there will be sold of public land under Part V, Land Act of 1905, Sections 278-281, inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii, a general lease of that certain tract of land lying between the Kapaa Homestead Tract and the land leased to the Makae Sugar Company, and containing an area of 390.3 acres, more or less.

Upset rental, \$1,618.00 per annum; payable semi-annually in advance. Term of lease, ten (10) years from May 25, 1912. This lease is sold upon the express condition that the lessee shall plant 500 acres in pineapples the first year, 500 acres the second year, and by the end of the third year have 2000 acres in pineapples; and by the end of the second year shall have constructed a pineapple cannery capable of taking care of a product of 5000 acres of pineapples.

Reservations regarding land required for reclamation, homestead or public purposes will be embodied in this lease. Purchaser to pay cost of advertising.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Capitol Building, Honolulu.

JOSHUA D. TUCKER, Commissioner of Public Lands. Honolulu, April 19, 1912.

OLAA TAKES ON A BOOM

Heavy street sales of Olaa at the uniform price of \$8 per share, was probably the feature of greatest interest reported today on the local exchange. Over 2000 shares of this promising sugar stock were thus sold, and another 100 shares sold on the board at the same price, with more called for. Holders are now asking \$1.15.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar was also a popular buy today; some 200 shares changing hands at an advance of 25 cents a share, or 45 3/4. 205 shares were reported sold between boards at 45 1/2.

\$15,000 in Olaa bonds brought the established price of 97 1/2.

The market generally continues firm, and although sugar prices continue to sag almost daily, the general belief seems to be that there will be no serious break in prices in the near future.

STOCK SALES

Honolulu Stock Exchange: Between Boards: \$ Oahu, \$29.25; 10 do., \$29.25; 40 Olaa, \$8; 500 do., \$8; 200 do., \$8; 200 do., \$8; 500 do., \$8; 500 do., \$8; 40 do., \$8; 50 do., \$8; 20 Waialua, \$131; 100 McBryde, \$9.62 1/2; 215 McBryde, \$9.75; 25 Hon. B. & M. Co., \$21.50; 205 H. C. & S. Co., \$45.50; \$15,000 Olaa 6s, \$97.50; \$1000 Natoma 6s, \$94.

Session Sales: 15 Waialua, \$131; 5 H. C. & S. Co., \$45.75; 45 do., \$45.75; 10 do., \$45.75; 50 do., \$45.75; 105 do., \$45.75; 125 McBryde, \$9.75; 10 do., \$9.75; 50 do., \$9.75; 50 do., \$9.75; 5 do., \$9.75; 100 Olaa, \$8; 5 H. C. & S. Co., \$45.75.

Notice—May 20, 1912: Mutual Telephone stock now on new basis of \$400,000 capital stock.

Sugar Quotations: 96 deg. Centrifugals, 3.36; 88 deg. Analysis Beets, 12 s d. Parity, 4.55.

WHAT HAPPENED TO FRED JONES

Fred Jones is held at the police station pending the arrival of the Australian boat tomorrow.

Jones, who is well-connected, in some strange way saw a friend off in an Australian port not wisely but too well, and made an unexpected trip to these fair isles.

He had \$30 on him when the trip started and this he paid for passage money.

The steamship people, however, regard him as a stowaway and as he has no money and wants to return to his home he is being taken care of by the local police until the S. S. Marama arrives from the north tomorrow.

Hose Flores was arrested this morning for vagrancy.

Every patron of the "Classified" page of The Star is a friend of that page. Why? Because Star "Classified" advertising brings results.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following Government remnants situated at Nuuanu Valley, Kona, Oahu, will be offered for sale at public auction at the following upset prices at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 15, 1912, at the front door to the Capitol Building, Honolulu: Terms of sale: Cash. Purchaser to pay cost of patent and stamp. Purchaser to pay cost of advertising.

Lot No. 1, situated at the corner of Puunui Avenue and Kaula Street, and containing an area of 7.736 square feet. Upset price \$387.00. Lot No. 2, situated at Palikea, and containing an area of 0.47 acre. Upset price \$500.00.

For map and further particulars, apply at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

JOSHUA D. TUCKER, Commissioner of Public Lands. Dated at Honolulu, April 12, 1912.

NOTICE OF LOST CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

Certificate No. 6167 for 20 shares of the capital stock of Ewa Plantation has been lost or destroyed. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating or otherwise dealing in or with such shares. Application has been made to the treasurer of said company for the issuance of the new certificate.

Date, May 4, 1912. MRS WONG ONG.

ARGENTINA IS PROTECTING SUGAR

Argentina has recently adopted a law imposing a very heavy duty on sugar—one that will presumably practically shut out imports of that commodity. The South American republic is bending every energy toward developing a domestic sugar industry, and the new duty is presumably by way of protection until the new industry shall become established.

Argentina's sugar production now amounts to about 180,000 tons. Last year it was 148,000 tons, and for the year previous 123,000 tons, showing that the production is steadily increasing.

Consul General R. M. Bartleman, Buenos Aires, has transmitted a copy with translation of a law of February 21, 1912, which establishes new rates of duty on sugar, in effect from June 1, 1912. The law provides for the imposition of specific rates of duty, which are to be gradually reduced from 1912 to 1921. The duty applicable from June 1, 1912, on sugar of not less than 96 degrees of polarization is 0.088 peso per kilo (about 4 cents per pound); on unrefined sugar, or sugar of less than 96 degrees of polarization, 0.068 peso per kilo (about 3 cents per pound). After that year until 1921 the annual reduction on both the refined and the unrefined is to be 0.002 peso per kilo (peso equal 96.5 cents; kilo equal 2.2046 pounds). The present rates on the grades of sugar mentioned above are 0.09 and 0.07 peso per kilo, respectively.

STOCK EXCHANGE

	Tuesday, May 21.	
Ewa Plan Co.	33.50	33.75
Hawn Ag Co.	350.00	350.00
Hawn C & S Co.	45.75	45.75
Hawn Sug Co.	47.00	48.00
Honolulu Sug Co.	165.00	165.00
Honokaa Sug Co.	11.00	11.25
Haiku Sug Co.	225.00	225.00
Kahuku Plan Co.	21.00	22.50
Kekaha Sug Co.	17.75	17.75
Kekaha Sug Co.	290.00	310.00
Kolon Sug Co.	220.00	220.00
McBryde Sug Co.	9.75	9.87 1/2
Oahu Sug Co.	29.00	29.25
Onomea Sug Co.	51.62 1/2	51.87 1/2
Olaa Sug Co.	8.00	8.12 1/2
Panauhan Sug Co.	24.50	24.50
Paia Plan Co.	225.00	225.00
Pioneer Mill Co.	35.25	36.50
Waialua Ag Co.	130.50	131.50
I. I. S. N. Co.	175.00	210.00
Haw Elec Co.	200.00	200.00
H R T & L Co Pfd	130.00	130.00
H R T & L Co Com	130.00	130.00
Mutual Tel Co.	20.00	20.25
Oahu R R Co.	169.00	169.00
Hilo R R Co.	9.00	9.00
Hon B & M Co.	21.25	21.50
Hawn Pine Co.	42.75	43.00
Tanjong Rub Co.	39.00	39.00
Fahang Rub Co.	21.50	21.50
Hon B & M pd.	11.00	11.00
Cal Beet Sug Co.	100.00	100.00
Hon Gas Co 6s	100.00	100.00
Hawn C & S 5s	104.00	104.00
Hilo H. R. 6s	100.00	100.00
Hilo R R Ex. 6s	94.00	94.50
Honokaa Sug Co	103.00	103.00
H R T & L Co 6s	107.25	107.25
Kohala Ditch 6s	100.00	100.00
McBryde Sug Co 6s	99.75	100.25
Mutual Tel 6s	102.00	102.00
O R & L Co 5s	103.00	103.00
Olaa Sug Co 5s	97.50	97.50
Pacific Sugar 6s	103.50	103.50
Pioneer Mill Co 6s	100.00	100.00
Waialua Agri 5s	102.50	102.50
Natoma Con. 6s	93.75	93.75

MOTORCYCLE CLUB.

A motorcycle club has been formed in Honolulu with a membership of over twenty.

There are over 140 motorcycles in Honolulu in active use and it is expected that the club's membership will be greatly swelled in a few weeks.

There will be a meeting of the club on May 27 when permanent organization will be effected.

A motorcycle outing is planned for all riders of these machines for May 26.

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